The National Republican

Daily teacept Sunday) and Worldy, BY THE NAVIONEL REPORTED SE CHIPANY.

THE PLANE IS INTYEST TO EFFORT MY EXPLOR A MONTH. mail, portage prepaid, one year.

THE WEIGHT IS ON COURT PRICE PROPER OF BRIDE year, of all sorts absained, when reconstruction of all sorts absained upon applications without charge upon applications.

test in amiscellits cannot be reparted. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CO.

Entered at the Postodice at Washington, D. Ca

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

Trie death roll of the next congre comes into use early. if an William Duscan, re-shorted from the ninety outh Pennsylvania district, died at his home in Gettysburg yesterday.

executive committee, has denied that Mr. William H. Varserbilt made any contributton to the democratic campaign fund This will probably make Mr. Vauderhite's ered wra fool easy. A son of the democratic state treasurer

berrowing \$39,500 of the state's funds to detray his gambling expenses. A change evidently, was needed in California, and came at the right time. BUTLER is taking his turn along with

St. John in the offigy business, having been hung by proxy at Westburyport, Mass., Wednesday night. What has Ber been doing that so good a man should be thus discourteously used,

ANOTHER marvelous oil wall has just been developed in the western Pennsylvania oil field, which flows at the rate 9,600 barrels per day. A year or swo since predictions were advance's that Pennsylvania oil fields would soon be exhausted, but the late devel opments lay the prophets out badly. Wotroleum will figure prominently in who list of our exports for many years to come.

THE New York San, usually pretty accurate in his calculations and prognostications, concludes that Cleveland will not offer Karl Schurz a place in his cabinet, for the reason, among others, that he was member of the cabinet of Mr. Haves. It seems probable that the San is in error this time, or else Mr. Schurz is not to be depended on. He has again and again vociferously denied that he was paid for his services during the campaign. He never did anything for the republican party on those liberal terms, and it is hardly rersonable to suppose that he has begun to work for nothing now. If he has not been promised a cabinet position, we can think of nothing else he would be likely to want, unless Mr. Cleveland should decide to have a piano player in the white house.

ALL the counties of New York except Eric, Monroe, and New York have now made an official declaration of their vote. three counties named from the figures reported before the canvass began Clevebind plurality will be 1,268 in the state. Bult in New York city enough has already been discovered to cut this plurality down to 193. What the other assembly districts will show remains to be seen, but is quite evident that Cleveland's apparent plurality is being whittled down to a very fine point. The canvass in the city is conducted by Cleveland's friends, and if they finally wipe out his slender plurality altogether no cavil as to the fairness of the proceeding could well be advanced by democrats. Let the count

AMID other reforms of the day, th American Racing Association, at its one that will be of decided effect in promoting houest racing. Bookmakers of late have organized atrong stables, and a well defined opinion has grown up in the tublic mind that their horses are often run to suit their books. The new rule prohibits horses owned by bookmakers from running over all tracks controlled by the Association, which embrace those a large number of the leading lockey clubs of the country. The rais is to be commended as being in the interest of the public who attend races. Racing has grown within a few years until it has become our chief summer amusement, but nothing will sooner take away the paa conviction implanted in the minds of its patrons that the horses are not run to The clubs not in the Association would also do well to prohibit bookmakers' horses from running over their

Time consultation between the United States Gun Foundry board and the leading steel manufacturers of the country, now going on in Philadelphia, is likely to be productive of important results. The government has found it difficult to procure steel in this country of the quality required for the manufacture of artiller and armor plates even upon the limited scale on which it is now operating in that line. But there is no doubt of the ability of American steel producers to manufacture may quality desired if it can be made to their interest to do so. It is almost certain that congress will soon provide for the manufacture of highpower-steel guns for coast defense and for arming our new cruisers. It is not at all improbable that the construction of equ or more nowerful armored ships of war will also be authorized before long. The result will be that steel of the grade required by the government will have a market provided. And with such a scinculus for the establishment of the plant required for its production, we have no doubt that the steel-gun foundry board will find the home manufacturers prepared to avert the necessity of sending abroad for steel ingots and plates,

Democratic Greed.

The New York World instauatingly re-

We feel confident that the independents would not allow themselvosto be paid off in direct. It would destroy the noble unselfishness of their action. It would make people

Since the Fremont campaign, in 1856, the democratic party has never seen the day when, single-handed and alone, it could defeat the republican party before Ordered Out by the Entents of Labor. the people. If the republicans have been dulasted in the campaign for this year it is bucaum the democrats have had the texts. Without their aid in New York democracy would have been left so badly a man he had discharged.

in the rear that it would now be a ques tion whether the party would ever contest

another presidential election. But the democracy has been out in the cold for many years, and yearns with an ever-powering greed for all the official recompense for its privations that can possibly be found described upon the pages of the Blue Book. The party is uriunded that all the fatness of the land s now their own, and the idea of dividor with their allies is simply sickening. But it is plain enough that their help may again be required. So the World outlines a suggestion for stuffing the independents so full of the east and of self-admiration of their lotty lotives that they will willingly forget on comfortable

It is a post little d vill met find an independent w not willing to cheerfully off to be such an example of cutal purity as the universe or before ha! an opportunity to adire. But it will not require very doop probing to asce tain that the average inopenment has aim a strong conviction that the weifare of the nation will be arsured by putting the offices in charge of just such remarkably pure citizens as the CHAIRMAN GORNAN of the democratic Black naks to stay out, lest their motives

Carl Schurz is one of the high priests of the independent faction. Mr. Pulitzer is supposed to be rather intimately acquainted with him. Does he ever ramember an instance in which Schurz reof California has just been arrested for fused a good office, or know of a time which he was not scheming for one mough in temperary retrement? It is mongh to provide a shout of deristy laughter to provide a shout of deristy from one end of the country to the orner from one end of the country does not exto suggest that Carl School and is elected, or peet an office if Cleys and is elected, a can be stalled of f. in ucuamana people can be stalled of f. in would make people suggesting that it would make people suspect "that we had used his principles epping stone to patronage."

only as a copping stone to passons.

Most i the independent leaders have Most if the independent beer efficientless under the republicate party, and many of them were indeendents simply because they had lost their offices. The World will find that their clamor for recognition, if Cleveland is elected, will be loud and persistent. They will demand a place in the cabinet, and the slice of other patronage pudding which they will carve out will cause a shrink of anguish to go up from the horritied Patroleum V. Nasbys of the democratic party. The independents are good men, but not too good.

Let the Colored Man Migrate.

Last speir - Mr. F. M. Ownbey, of Bakerseld, Kern sounty, California, came eas to Tenname and bired three hundred solored men to go to California. The farmers of the Pacific coast, it is well known, have long been dependent upon Chinese labor. John has not proved a desirable farm hand. He demands the top price of the market, and is a slow worker, whose value is impaired by inefficient performance and objectionable habits. The importation of colored men was in the way of an experiment to ascertain if they could not be used to supplant the Chinese to the mutual advantage of the employer and the employed. Mr. Ownbey's expectations were abundantly met is best shown by the fact that he has just made arrangements for

people from Tennessee to California. the negro California sees her only hopagainst the Chinaman." The success of his adventure is likely to lead to a concorted offort among the wheat raisers grape growers, and sheep farmers of Califormis to secure colored labor from the south. The superior qualities of the colored man as a laborer, and his facility of adapting himself to the ways of the white man, added to the fact that the projudice felt against the Chinese does not extend to him, will make the colored man eagerly welcomed on the Pacific

the transportation of 1,100 more colored

While this movement is likely to affect only some thou sands of the blacks of the south, it is of importance to the remainder of the race there as indicating that there is a future for them elsewhere than meeting in Chicago on Thursday, decread | in the states where they now suffer from mistreatment and denial of their political rights, if they only choose to avail themselves of it.

Scattered all through the northern states are a sprinkling of colored men. Whorever they are found their condition is vastly superior to that of their brethern in the south. They certainly have to the colored man in the north who is industrious finds that it is in his power to sequire a home, live well, send his children to school, receive good treatment. and that so far as his civil and political rights are concerned be stands on a practical equality with his white neighbor. The colored man in the north who con ducts himself well finds no difficulty in securing respectful and considerate treatment according to his deserts.

Looking at the wide difference between the condition of the colored man in the north and the colored man in the south, it is easy to see that if some cause should davelop that would lead to an extensive migration of the race from the southern to the northern and western states is would soon lead to a marked improve ment in their mental, moral, material and political condition. The north and west could profitably absorb and give employment within the next few years half million of the colored people of the south, and the colored man would a the gainer in every way.

While the south malfrests the colored man and robs him of his political rights, would esteem its loss under present circumstances a great disaster. If, now, the colored man would show by leaving the south to can his lot in with communities where he would certain of the advantages of schools churches, and education for his children, fair wages and fair treatment for himself, and a full recognition of his citizenship, that he no longer proposed to endure the Ill-treatment and disfranchisement that is now his portion, it is very likely that a sentiment would speedily spring up in the south founded upon self-interest that would restore to the colored people left behind the rights of which they are now systematically

We hope the California movement will go on, and that its success will be such that the migratory spirit will be planted strongly in the bosoms of the black men of the south. It will be for their infinite betterment to scatter among the states and elevate their race as they can never hope to do while remaining as a compact

HAVERBUIL, MASS., Nov. 14.—The entire force employed in C. N. Hoyt's large sloss factory left work at 9 o'clock this morning, being ordered out by the Knights of Labor. The trouble was caused by the refund of Hoyt to reinstate a man be had displayed.

AMUSEMENTS. THE NATIONAL THEATER

was greeted with a large of mes. The organisation cause here through printing and its dist fort, on You day night,
was such a sarping from the complements in
every respect, and eventor such pendine on
this impact, it those who were present arrest
the rope of its excellence on every hand. As
a conjugance the audiences have cradically
reased and the interest and enthusian
have grown in proposition. Reseling "Barber
are grown in proposition." regrown in proportion. of Seville' was never given with more spirit, both in singing and acting than last night its rollicking comedy was never brough with with more unction or with better carely all the principals entering heartly into the Infectious that it carried the audience in Ti most pleasingly, gaining an emphatic encors in the "Una voce poec fa," while in the walls song which she introduced in the music lesson song which she introduced in the second of the former, she associated her anticer by the brilliancy of her execution, and was several times recalled. In her acting he was several times recalled.

craceful and piquate, o'deneing to posses sion of comedy powers of a high dor. Signer Wilmant was the postro, and sam and acted the part giornor. The ability to successfully personate successfully personate. Eigoletto, and Figure, characters as Amoras, consumnate skill, proves acting each with oan artist of the first rank, Siz. Wilmant to oan artist of the first rank. sig. Wilmant to the most superiors on the op-who has ver few superiors on the op-who has ver few superiors on the op-stage. Wil vocal powers have already stage. H: Vocal powers manner, and it only praises wild of his efforts last might that they the every requirement of the score, whicher he colo or concerted movement. Sig. Bergan made a capital Bartolo, and proved himself of ood comedian, as tild also dis Bologne as Don Basillo. Signora Baratil created a favoratio impression in the character of Bertin, though the part did not afford her great stope. Signor Fugazzi, the new tenor, labored under

he disadvantage of being very nervous, so hat he probably fation to do itimself full jus-lee, though in the last act he sang with some firmness and contidence. His voice is of the I gradia quality, not powerful but sympa-

theire, and quite flexible, as it must be to sing the role of the Count Almaviva. He dis-played good acting ability, and in the dranken scene in the second act was quite effective. The chorus did some superb work, and the finale of the second act from the first sexteirs to the conclusion was wrought up with telling power. This smale has never been given in full here before, and the beauty of its intrisate movement was never before illustrated oud plaudits which followed its con

This afternoon Verdi's "Alda" will be repre sented with all the elaborate effects, both as to sentery, properties, and costame, the military band, balled divertisament, and the same inse-nificent one, which sang the opera on Tuesday

Owing to the great desire to hear Signar Haunini the management have persuaded ath him and Signor Wilmant to again sing in 'Rigoletto," and that opera will be given to night, those arrists sustaining the roles of the Duke and the Jester, respectively. Signoin Peri will sing Gilds. Signoras Mestress, Magdalena, and Signora Serbottni, the Brava. ACHAUGH'S GHAND OPERA HOUSE

The best audience of the week at Albaugh's Opera house, except, of course, on the open ing right, was gathered last night to witness he first appearance of Miss Abbott 'ravista." It will be remembered that Misbbott once created something of a sensation by refusing to personate Duma's wicked, re-pentant, and unhappy heroine on the stage, and many people were undoubtedly interested o see how she would act, having changed ermind. Whatever scruples of conscience Miss Abbott may have had, they were com-pelled to give away to the requirements of her art, and her performance last night was by far the most satisfactory one of the week. The music is graceful and beautiful and well suited to Miss Abbot's voice, and her acting, espe-dresses worn by Alls among wavelving affec-ever seen on a Washington stage, and were a evelation of beauty likely to excite envy in the minds of the fair portion of her audience. Mr. Castle was an effective Alfredo, and Sig. Tagliapietra gained much appliance as Ger-

"La Traviata" will be repeated at the maince to-day, and this evening "Il Trovatore" vill be given with a cast embracing the full frength of the company. The box office is now located at the opera house. FORD'S OPERA BOUSE.

The last performances of "Hoop of Gold" will be given this afternoon and evening, Next week the young Irish comedian and yocalist, Mr. W. J. Scanian, will occupy the the stage at Ford's. Mr. Scanlan is to Irish the sings at Forest and Comment and the comment when the last a clever some mail good singer, and his character songs are written by himself.

CALLED BACK.

The announcement that this latest London nd New York success will be presented at the atloral theater next week will be pleasing atelligence to theater-goers, and especially to be readers of the novel of the same tisine. inder the Madison Square management Called Back" has had an extended run in see York, duplicating the remarkable suc-isy achieved in London. Inasmuch as the rformance here will be given by the same; st that presented the play in New York, and cles that presented the pay in New York, and illustrated with the original scenery, a thor oughly complete and finished representation is to be expected. Presument among the com-pany are Robort B. Mantell, of "Fedors" fame W. J. Ferguson, who started in "The Dude" last season, G. P. Flockton, the veteran char-acter actor: Miss Millward, one of the bright figures of Honry Irving's company of last year, and Mr. L. F. Masson and Miss Mario Bureachs, long identified with the Madison

NADAME JANESTI. MADAMI JANISH.

The most interesting feature at Albaugh's next week will be the appearance of Mine. Janish as Camille. She had never attempted the rit until a few nights ago in Philadelphia, are aer original interpretation of the character was the event of the dramatic season in that city. Mme. Janish is supported by a

The Wife's Foreholdings.

Hogne's wife found out the real meaning of the altered runes; when alone with her husband she advised him from making this journey, which would cause his

death, and said:
"I dreamt a, strong and rapid river broke in and carried away the supporting columns of the hall."
Home said: "You are often despending the said: "You are often despending to the said: "You are of and imagine things. It is not in my mind to believe ill of anyone till I flad

cause to do so."
"I dreamt," she continued, "that our bed sheets were bornest."

Hogue answered: "Gur cloth is at the dyer's, and it may possible burn while in

"I saw a polar bear," she said. "That means a storm," answered

Hogne, "But," cried she, "I saw an eagle fly in here which besprinkled us all with human blood," "Well," said Hogne, "we shall soon do "Well," said Hogne, "an of an ex-

our fall killing. It is a sign of an ox when you dream of an eagle."

Woman's All-Powerful Protection.

Mr. Leslie, when he began the work of land commissioner for South Carolina, found that his time was frittered away by idle callers. Walking down the street one day a well-dressed female in a store caught his eye, and wondering why the lady tarried so long, he approached and discovered that the figure was a dummy. Just here an original dea street him. Just here an original idea struck him. He was sure that no one, at least no southerner, would attempt to interrupt him while he seemed to be talking to a woman. If a quick-sighted New Yorker could mistake a dummy for a lady, why should not other received. No scener should mistake a dummy for a lady, way should not other people? No sooner thought than done. The figure was made and placed in his office. Leslie worked with his back to the door and his face to the figure. People came and looked and waited and walked away. The thing acted like a charm, and the few cents for callee. Suttens, hooks-and-eyes, and a calloo, buttons, hooks-and-eyes, and a in the valuable time of the land commis

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHANDLER.

The Undecided Presidential Election-The Gratifying Success in New Hampshire The Republican Record During Twenty-Pour Years-Dangers from Democratic Rule Under How Cleveland-The Patriotic Duty of Republicans.

Granet (N. H.) Months.
It appears that the presidential result will be decided by the electoral vote of New York, where the plurality is less than 1,000 either way in a total vote of about 1,110,000. If a feer and accurate count gives the victory to Cleveland, no republican will wish or attempt to take it from him. This democratic charges against regulations of intended fraud are most anjust. Their bluster and threats rder are most indecent, and . arally arouse suspicions against themsolves. The republicans will await the rossit with nationes and dienity, will domand and obtain their rights with firmnoss and with courage, and will accept an adverse result, if honestly reached, with perfect good-nature, whatever may be their regrets and fear. That, after the experience of 1876, no safe method has seen fixed for determining the result of a contested presidential election, is solely the fault of the partisan and impracticable emogratic house of representatives.

THE SUCCESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The republicans of New Hampshire any well be proud of their work in the amusign of 1884. It will always be a realitying recollection to me that I was rivileged to be present to join in accombishing our great local victory. Between \$55 and 1887, with the exception of one are their will have been continuous reear, there will have been continuous repilean control of New Hampshire; and dishonesty or maladministration ate allairs. Our present complete tri-mid, in the election of the governor and um, in the election of the governor and a large majority of the councillors, sena-turs and members of the house, furnishes striking evidence of the continued confi-dence of the people, justily reposed in a wise and patriotic party.

GLORIOUS RECORD OF THE REPUBLICANS DUBING 24 YEARS.

If, after twenty-four years of national lower, the republican party is now to urrender the government to democratic utrol, it can point to a marvelous rec rd of success and patriotism. It took he government from the democrats in sil, with an empty treasury, 6 per cout. faited States bonds selling at 89, and namey only to be berrowed at 12 per cent. with slavery staining the nation's honor; ie whole south in rebellion in arm ainst the authority of the federal union. d the democratic leaders aiding the and the democratic leaders aiding the recolt, It will surrender the government, having put down the democratic slave-holders' rebellion, abolished slavery, paid the \$1,00,000,000 expenses of the war reduced the national debt from its highest dat of \$2,755,000,000 in August, 1865, to sil, 25,000,000 in October, 1881, with the annual interest charge reduced from \$151,000,000 to \$51,000,000, with the rate of interest 3 per cent, and with \$355,000,000 are gold and sliver. It took the country with its property valued at \$14,000,000,000,000. It will surrender it with a valuation of \$44,000,000,000. It has saved the nation's integrity and honer by the valor of its soldiers, and maintained its prosperity by establishing a protective ariff. Surely no elizion need be ashamed Surely no citizen need t that he has been a republican during this period of national growth and glory. One may well have regrets if he has been a democrat and an opponent of all the great and noble achievements of the last twenty-four years.

It is, of course, a cause of grave approhension if national power is thus to pass from patriotic republican hands to the same democratic party which lost power in 1881. This party then comprised the solid south, with a few adherents at the north who believed in the perpetuation and extension of human slavery. It now also consists of the solid south, with 38 of its 153 electoral and congressional votes based upon the 6,600,000 of freed colored republicant, whose political voices are ly three or four northern states carried petry majorities, while against this accratic party of 1860 and 1884 still stands arrayed almost the whole loyal north, with a popular majority of more than 300,000 voters. Such a transfer of all the great interests

the country to the direction of a retionary party, absolutely controlled by crats who fought to destroy the evernment of which they now seek to to possession, will be fraught with high

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

But it is the duty of republicans not to espair of the republic. If they are now to pass from the position of the controll-ing majority to that of the constitutional opposition to the governing faction, they must perform their new duties, remem-bering that the country is of more imriance than party, and they must old the mistake which has excluded avoid the mistake which has excluded the democratic party from power continuously for a quarter of a century—during more than one-fourth of the existence of the nation under our present constitution. The democrats want beyond the limits of constitutional opposition, They not only predicted that the war would be a failure; that they a convent it and all presents.

breamen that the war would be a failure; but they so opposed it and all measures for its presecution as to make for them-selves a record of treatonable conduct for which they have not yet been fully pun-ished. Republicans must not make a like blunder. An opposition party, while like blunder. An opposition party, while foreseeing and even predicting injurious results from the policy of the ruling party, must not endeavor to bring about such results. On the contrary, it must do its best to falsify its own predictions. If, against our fears and expectation, the southern robol and democratic combination can control its natural preclivities oon can control its intural proclyvities oward resettion and revenge, then the country—which is more than party—will comest fortunate, and all will be well, f, however, they fall in self-control, and darm the nation and damage its interests, nd it is seen that their misdeeds are ot caused or aggravated by any failure of our stode our duty as partictic citizens and as not partisans merely, the next congressional and presidential elections will again return the republican party to oblical control of the national house of proposentities, and of the presidential eprosentatives, and of the presidential fflee. W. E. CHANDLER, CONCORD, Nov. 10, 1881.

Egyptian Women of the Nile.

Letter to the London Daily News,
The only primitive costumes we saw was on the first day after leaving Assonan on the left bank—the coutry of the Kal-shseh—where the young ladies simply wore round the loins a fringe composed of thin leather strips. The married ladies were clothed to the feet. Curidusly enough, the women on both banks hate or dread being looked at through a glass. One I saw run away, sereaming as hard as she could; others at once cover as hard as she could; others at once cover their blanching faces with their hands. It is a fact not generally known that dark-skinned ladies blush white. Others again annaheunatise you according to a fashion extending all over the east, even among the Greeks of Constantinople, by holding up their hand, palm outward, and jerking it toward you. This, I am told, means, May five devils seize you! If they wish to emphasize the spell they put up ten fingers. Others say this is a protection sgainst the evil eye. At some villages, encouraged by the soldiers, who floog blacults from the decks, lads and scuits from the decks, inds and in the way, flinging mad

ind stones at them. They scrainbled by,

and continued the chase as long as bis-suit was flung, or until dead beat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOMASJARLYLA

It was the artist's lamont, in "Peguthat his images, although more pergods, yet lacked the essential of life. It is far easier for the friendly biographer of a noted man to give us a parration which shall be full of platitudes, generous glosses and praises, than to describe the life just as it was lived, with all its guarls and frailties, its dissonances and positive ele-ments of baseness. Such a biography, owever, lacking truth, is valueless and

That it should have become necessary That it should have become hecessary to dissoct and discuss the private life and domestic relations of Thomas Carlyle was foreshadowed when the notes left by Mrs. Carlyle were published. Of all men, Mr. Froude, from his association with and intimate knowledge of the actors in the sad drains, seems bost fitted for the position of literary exceptor. As a more matter of drams, seems best fitted for the position of literary executor. As a more matter of merit his work will take high rank among his other writings, and as a faithful performer of what he promised his master to do he will be adjudged a true bloomapher.

The Greek dramatist pithilly wrote: "Count no man happy traveling over

The Greek dramatist pithily wrote; "Count no man happy traveling over life's course until he has passed the limitary bounds a stranger to the tils of carth." It is the penalty of genius that it rarely eventuates in true happiness. So misery, like the fables gad-fly, seems to have pursued this ill-mated couple. A woman gifted beyond the average of herey are death in household affairs, and sex, prudent in household affairs, and devoted to her husband and his interests, devoted to her husband and his interests, stands at the last revealed to its as one whose entire life was marred and constituted by the crooked and percerse traits of a man whose claims to respect and esteem must forever rest mainly upon his great literary achievements.

Dyspeptic, poevist, bilious, egotistical, his first thought was always of himself, and one becomes burdened by the constant "Eheus," "Ach Gotts," and other atterances which sound perpetually from his journal like the nuctering of a fog born in an atmosphere of gloom. That

born in an atmosphere of gloom. this strange genius was capable of the gentler emotions is evident from the gentler emotions is evident from the various acts of charity narrated of him by Mr. Fronde and the tender passages from his letters, which crop out at times, like the pastoral strains in a symphony. That a large part of his wife's suffering was caused by hoodlessness, self-engressment, and lack of fact on his part, is equally evident, while his genuine remorse and mourning after her pathetic end proves beyond cavil that he really loved her sin-cercly and loyally. With regard to the literary merit of

Thomas Carlyle the world has not yet Thomas Carlyle the world has not yet fully determined just what station to award it, because the task of mastering such words and thoughts is no ordinary one. The life before us is doubly valuable, therefore, as throwing new light upon this Colossus, and thereby increasing our wonder at and admiration of his region. One cannot halp hallering that genius. One cannot help believing that this great thinker was semenow ill-balanced and lop-sided. His batted of charlatans and shams amounted to a mula, and led him not only to doubt almost all men, but to admire few. Engalmost all men, but to admire law. Eng-land, in his estimation, possessed no great men in his time outside of Pitt, Wellington, Ruskin, Tennyson, and a few others. Beaconsfield and Gladatone elicited scant favor, while Coleridge, Mill, Macanlay, and kindred spirits were condemned by him in wildest torms. His ravings upon art were like those of a maginar, sithough he was like those of a madman, although he was like those of a mannan, sithough he was capable, as Mr. Froude shows, of genuine art criticism. Science was of little value to him, and he listened with extreme weariness to Tyndall's lectures upon such subjects. His views upon governmental reform and management were erratic. The rights of majorities he ridiculed. more than a "smoky chimney." Religion was a somewhat hazy belief that there must be a great First Cause somewhere to must be a great First Cause somewhere to originate the intellect of man, which he could not believe to be self-existent. He despised atheism, but disbelieved a historic God-man. The theories of Darwin he could not accept, although Mr. Froude says, "I could see that he dreaded lest they might be true." He had succeeded in climinating Moses from the Bible, and congratulated himself and the world upon the accomplishment of the feat. His be-lief in the outcome of the struggle for immortality is summed up in his own language:

The last stage of life's journey is necessarily dark, sad, and carried on under steadily in-creasing districties. We are alone; all our loved ones and obsering fellow-pilgrims gone. * * No welcome shine of a

as we would. His mercy be upon us!
He believed in facts. Around these
everything crystalized. Cromwell and
Frederick, casting aside their ghostly
habiliments at his blidding, became veritable men of flesh and blood, because he
chose to investigate for himself the facts
by which they were surrounded and the
motives which governed their lives. The
courses with which he had done the faaccuracy with which he has done this is accuracy with which he has done this is so marvelous that military students to-day gain their best knowledge of Fred-erick's campaigns from Carlyle's pages, Ilis powers of description were vivid and original. His notes of travel and observaon and criticism of men are unrivaled. tion and criticism of mon are univaled. He has been styled a prophet, a teacher, and, in the sense that he drives men to original investigation and vigorous thought, this is true. That there is an abundance of cant, hypocrisy, and dishonesty in the world is evident; that nany men are hot in pursuit of uxurious life and devotees at the shrine luxurious life and devotees at the shrine of the golden calf was never truer than new. Yes, despite Carlyle's pessimistic views, there are multitudes who have not "bowed the knee to Baal," and who, like Malebranche, "if they held truth captive, wentld open the hand and let her fly in order that they might again pursue and recapture her." To all such Mr. Froude's life of Carlyle will prove the best interpreter of his works, infallibly exalting whatever in them is noble and meting out a proper estimate of these which were dictated by a disordered stomach and disby a disordered stomach and dis-

THE BASSETT CLAIM." By HENRY R. Etc. 1407. New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons.

It is with something like a shudder that one sees a new "novel of Washington life," suggesting, as it inevitably, does the oceans of weak and uninteresting trash that have been poured out upon a long-suffering public on that theme by novelists to whom a few allusions to the capitol and the president's house suffice for local color, and whose stock in trade consists of a liberal sprinkling of lobbyists, ponderous senators, and ravishing beauties who are equally overdressed and underbred. But one does not need to read very many chapters in the protty searlet volume, bearing the somewhat unattractive title of "The Bassett Claim" to find that here is a novel of a very different stamp. A Washington novel without coarseness, without scheming adventuresses, and conventional great ladies, and without elephantine senators who are constantly being dined and bribed in the most barefaced manner by lobbyists who are supposed to be Machiaveillan in their subtlety. Porhaps all these characters do beauties who are equally overdressed and subfloy. Perhaps all these characters do exist in Washington, but they do not form the entire body of the people, and they are not particularly interesting to read about. The story of a "Claim Before Congress,"

generation to generation in one family is not a new one, but the author has con-I trived to weave it into an extremely ou-

tertaining tale. If is people are real people and talk and set very much as real people do. He has given us what few men novelists have, a good woman, who is yet thoroughly attractive and untural. Nor is he limited in his material to one. He has three or four hereines, each of a different type and each with a distinct individuality of her own. His mon, though extremely natural, are perhaps a trille less interesting, except Col. Mearthe, who is a carefully finished and well-drawn character. The railroad magnata, too, though alightly suggestive of a fairy tale, is now and interesting. In spite of the multiplicity of characters the stery is not one of those hopelessly complicated ones which make you feel as if you ind a Chinese perses to solve, but moves briskly along with admirably sustained interest to the close.

Mr Elliot tells it in good and graceful English, with frequent touches of ready wit, as when describing the office in New

interest to the close.

Mr Elliot fells it in good and graceful English, with frequent touches of ready wit, as when describing the office in New York of a debutant in the law he says it 'might have served as a trysting place for secret levers, or a pirate's lair, or a nue's chamber, so removed was it from interruption from a busy world." And agale, when describing the hright conversation at a pleasant dinner, he admits that it was "amali talk," but adds that "in a garden we prefer humming birds to dodos, and think goldfish better for a parlor aquarium than walruses." There is an eccasional turn of a phrase that is epigrammatic, as where one of the characters describes himself as a man of 'good principles and bad habits;" and a mingling of practical and sentismental that is quite amusing where the two lovers, with their respective divinities, meet in the restaurant, and are compelled to resolve themselves into a quartette instead of a pair of duos, and making the best of the confectency, agree to "order a good suppar and divide the bill." The proposals, with which the book fairly bristles, are very well managed, and, by the bay, they must be somewhat formidable rocks in the novolist's path. A knowledge of the modus operandic can only be ofbrained by experience, and, as the performance, whether in the character of be obtained by experience, and, as the performance, whether in the character of

performance, whether in the character of proposer or proposes, is necessarily a somewhat agitating one, it must be difficult to put one's reminiscences into cold black and white.

Of course, this is not an absolutely faultiess novel. Some people might think that it would have been better if the necessary information about the claim had been parenthesized along through the hook instead of packed into a solid opening chapter which the frivolous reader is strongly tempted to skip. Then, although it was undoubtedly true that "the loss relief for her own bruised heart was dst relief for her own bruised heart was in healing the wounds of others," it is a little hackneyed to tell us so. Nor doss it seem probable that Pythagoras was such an intimate friend that they all involun-tarily thought of him, as we are told they did in one conversation. We are rather surprised, too, at one of the best charac-ters who has made no precise the rest who has made tors, who has made no previous ungram-matical remarks, saying: "I don't see as you can blame yourself;" but, after all, those are minor faults, and do not alter the fact that in "The Bassett Claim" we have a thoroughly bright, fresh, natural Perhaps it is not the least natural eature of the book that the author d ot even feel called upon to mention that the claim is yet unsettled.

CONCISE HISTORY OF THE NETHER-LANDS, (Himstated.) By ALXANDER YOUNG, author of "The Comic and Trans Aspects of Life," &c. Este & Lauriat, Bos-ton. W. H. Morrison, Washington.

Motley's genius has invested the "Netherlands" with such intense interest that one is irresistably attracted to road anything which may be written about that historic country. Among the striking characters who figured in events which characters who figured in events which took place upn its soil were Duke Alva, Napoleon Bouaparte, Admiral Coligny, William of Orange, and a host of other names familiar in the civil, military, religious, and scientific history of Europe. The long list of authorities cited by the author shows that he has been at infinite names and leaf such deep care shall shed. author shows that he has been at infinite author and least such descens shall shed additional lights upon the actions and motives of the prominent personance who caused the restricted territory under review to bristle with events the most startling and far-reaching in their consequences. Some facts in the character of William the Silent, the opposition of Dutch cities to the sovereignty of Orange, and a few other points of interest are here brought forward for the first time, and form a valuable addition to such histories of the Netherlands as have been heretofore written. The illustrations in which the book abounds add much interest to the text, which is presented in a est to the text, which is presented in a lucid and comprehensive style.

LYRA ELEGANTIARUM. A collection of some of the best specimens of Vers de So-ciete and Vers d'Occasion in the English language by deceased authors. Edited by FERDERICK LOCKER. New York: Stokes & Allen, Washington: W. H. Morri Mr. Locker has given us in his very

readable preface an analysis of the characteristics which constitute in his opinion the "yers de societe" and "vers d'occa-"These productions," writes D'Israeli, "are more the effusions of taste han genius, and it is not sufficient that the poet is inspired by the muse, he must also suffer his concise page to be polished by the hand of the graces." In other words, such verses are not written by the recluse or the mere scholar, but by men and women, who, coursing up and down the paths of every day life, catch and garner up little stray gleams of humor garner up little stray gleams of humor and sentiment which seem to have es-caped those who are delving exclusively in the tragic and mysterious depths of things. Mr. Looker's exquisite taste has never been better illustrated than in this unique collection of short, pure-toned poems, which so fully justifies the princi-ple of discrimination laid down by him in his prefer. The tast involved a labeliance. his preface. The task involved a laborious scrutiny of the productions of the great peets and a careful selection therefrom of such dainty morsels as were suited to his purpose, but the result has been such as might have been expected from the genius of the compiler. of the compiler.

THE MARY JANE PAPERS. (Illustrated). A Book for Girls. By A. G. PLYMPTON. Wilte, Stokes & Allen, New York. W. H. Morri-son, Washington.

Mr. Plympton seems to have discovered a mate to "Peck's Bad Boy." He gives us the autobiography or a little girl who "when she was bad was very, very bad," and fills 197 pages with her interesting pranks and general "cussedness." The book is quite readable, and doubtless will be read by a good many who enjoy this style of literature.

The Century company of New York sends us through Robert Heall of this city two bound volumes of the Century Magazine from November, 1883, to April, 1884, and from May, 1884, to October, 1884; also two bound volumes of St. Nicholas for the same period, and a fine copy of "Baby-land." The domand for these publications, as they appear from month to month, attests their value in public esteem.

From Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, through Brentano Bros., this city, we re-beive Tennyson's "Lady Clare" and He-ber's "From Greenland's Ley Mountains," the former having twenty-two illustra-tions, by Alfred Fredericks, Granville Perkins, Frederic B. Schell, Edmund H. Garrett, F. S. Church, and Harry Fenn; the latter illustrated by Frederic B. Schell. Each of these books is a gen in its way, and forms a valuable addition to the list of heliday presents which see the list of holiday presents which are now coming to the front.

THE KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN. By CAR

THE KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN. By CAR-OLINE HANSELL. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. Washington; C. C. Pursell

Miss Hansell has given the small boys and girls a treat in the shape of large pictures and pleasant rhymes, while at the same time she has illustrated in a happy manner the "kindengarten" method of instruction. of instruction.

The following books have been re-

coived:

"The Way Out," suggestions for social reform,
by Charles J. Hallamy, author of "The Breton
Mills" C. P. Pustanja Sous, New York, Bresttano Brothers, Washington,
"Jearia," a chapter in the history of communium, by Alburt Shaw, Rh. D. G. F. Put-

nam's Sons, New York, Brentano Brothers York. Brentano Brothers, Washington.

"Fifty Founds," by Thomas J. Murrey, anthor

of "saids and Saines," &c. New York, White,
Stokes & Allen, C. C. Pursell, Washington,

The George McDonaid Callendar for 1884,
White, Stokes, and Allen, New York, C. Q.

Pursell, Washington,

Pursell, Washington.
The Waltifer Catlendar, with selections for every day in the year. Hougaton, Millin & Co., hosten Robert Beall, Washington.
The Longfeliow Calendar, with selections for every day in the year. Hougaton, Millin & Co., loston, Robert Beall, Washington, Millin & Co., loston, Robert Beall, Washington.
Allen Dava and Robert Le Diable. Part 4.
Admiral Porter. B. Appleton & Co., New York. W. H. Morrison, Washington.
"The Triple E." Mrs. S. B. Graham Clark, Young Folks Labrary. D. Lothrop & Co., Rosston.

Magazines.

Harper's Young Feople and Illustrated Weekly for Nov. 11, tells the little folks about "Daisy Lovell's Christmas Evo,"

&c.

Choice Literature, J. B. Alden, New York, contains articles on "Count Rumford," by John Tynduli, "Earth Movements in Java," by Richard A. Proctor, "Somo Social Characteristics of Australia," by Archibald Forbes; "Victor Hugo," by Algeman C. Swinhurn," &c.

Every Saturday, fortnightly, Boston, contains "Faul and Virginia in 1984," by John Gilbert, "The Old Comedies, "Mozart's Violin," &c.

Art and Literary Notes

Art and Literary Notes.

Gen, Lew Wallsee has written for the December Centary an article on Fort Doncison. This will be the second paper in the war series.

Mr. W. D. Howell's new novel, begun in the November Centary, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," will discuss some questions of business morals with the same clear insight shown in "A Modern Instance."

Mr. I. M. Gaugengigl is now engaged upon a painting in the form of a Christ-mas card, to be reproduced by L. Prang

The biography of Sir Moses Monteflore,

The biography of Sir Moses Montenere, just published as a bound volume as well as in their "Franklin Square Library" by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, was written by Lucien Welf in commemoration of the attainment by the celebrated Hebrow philanthropist of his centennial birthday.

The biography of Sydney Smith recently prepared by Mr. Stuart J. Heid, and now published by Harper & Brothers, is based upon information derived from a great variety of sources. The most valuable documents were intrusted to Mr. Raid by the near relatives of the great wit for use in this work. At the same time many of the dean's old friends and acquaintaness contributed their reminiscences of important incidents in his life. Miss Mary L. Booth, the well known editor of Harper's Bazar, who introduced M. Edouard Laboulaye's fairy stories to the notice of American readers several years ago by means of her translation of his "Fairy Tales of All Nations," has just issued through Harper & Brothers a volume containing translations of all the children's tales written by M. Laboulaye

ume containing translations of all the children's tales written by M. Laboulaye to the time of his death which were not included in the former volume.

Brignott's High "C."

When Brignell came to America his first engagement was in a troupe in which Amedio, Badialdi, and Piccolimini ware members. Mr. Hess asserts that the first time he heard Brignoli was at the Metropolitan theater, in Rochester, N. Y., in 1855. There was a violiniat upon the stage, and he was in the midst of his solo. stage, and he was in the indet of his solo.

In the faucied security of his far-away
dressing-room the tenor was running over
his roulades and trying his voice for the
solo that was to follow. It was in splendid condition, and in the exuberance of
his youthful spirits he ended with a high
"C" which rang like sliver. It came so
easily and it had a navale that had minhis youthful spirits he ended with a high "C," which rang like silver. It came so easily and it held so purely that he diminished it, awelled it, and prolonged it, regardless of the liability of being overheard. When he ceased he heard the body came to bring him upon the stage did he realize that they were for him. The beautiful voice carried further than he know. The audience caught some of his carlier notes and straightway dropped the solo and had ears only for those silvery tones, the like of which we shall not soon tones, the like of which we shall not soon hear again. The quality and the high "C" established his reputation in Roches-ter even before he had put foot upon the

ABOUT PEOPLE. SECRETARY CHANDLES has returned to Washigton, and resumed his official duties at the navy department year rday

Cot. George L. Andrews, 25th infantry, and Mrs. Andrews, are at the Ebblit he from their army home at Fort Snelling, Mi-LIEUT, A. W. GEHELY, of Arctic fame, called upon the secretary of the navy yesterday, and was afterward presented to the President by

S. A., who has just returned from an official trip to the Pacific coast, registered at the Ebblit house yesterday.

Likur, Rogens Brants, jr., ordnauce corps,

U. S. A., arrived here yesterday with Mrs. Bernie, from his station at the West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y. POLICE CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, who was the best abused man in print in New York city up to

two years ago, seems now to be the especial pet and admiration of the press there. Mn. George Dotay, who was Dickens's manager during his American tour, is writing

personal recollections of the great novelist. These will be published early in Documber. MISS KATHERINE M. POHEROY, the eldest daughter of Boaiswain A. M. Pomerov U. S. N. (who is now on duty at the naval died Thursday at the family home at Norwalk,

Mass Junior Lyncit, the youngest daughter of the late Capt. Dominic Lynch, U. S. N., was married on Thursday at the residence of her mother, in New York city, to Mr. C. Harlan

Canby of that city.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES arrived here last evening from Fort Vancouver, Washington territory (where he is commanding), accom-panied by Mrs. Miles and their little ones. They are located at the Eubitt.

LIEUT. COMDE. ZERA L. TANKER, U. S. N., and his bride, born Benedict, to whom he was married last Monday at Ribaca, N. Y., arrived hers last night by the late train from N w York, and are at the Ebblit, where they have GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD, U. S. A., who recently return d to his command at Omaha from a six months' pleasure trip to Europe and the Nile, has prepared a lecture on

Egypt, which he will deliver for the first time v. 25, at Omaha, for the benefit of the poor of that city. Louisa Devey writes to the London Standard that, in consequence of the legal injunction preventing the publication of Lord Lyiton's letters to his wife, she will be compelled to rely

on other and not less forcible avidence to vir dicate Lady Lytton. GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, though nearly 60 years of age, is very decidedly a society man, fond of pretty girls, and in no way averse to the festivities of fashionable life. He looks nearly as young as when he led the

army of the Potomac. Col. Fard D. Grany, formerly first liquid and 4th United States cavalry and alde-de-camp to Licut, Gen. Sheridan, was an applicant for ap-

pointment to the vacancy of captain assistant quartermaster, which was filled yes-by President Arthur. MAJ. LAWRENCE S. BARRITT, ordnance con U. S. A., and Mrs. Babbitt are at the Ebbits house, returning to Fort Monroe from Boston, where they went last weak to be present at the

wedding of their son, Lieut, Edwin B. Babbit 5th United States artillery.

THE Rt. Hon. George J. Shaw-Lefevre, at present commissioner of works and buildings, has been appointed to succeed the late Ri. Hon Honry Fawcett as positinister general of Great Britain. Mr. Shaw-Lofevre was post-master general ad interim in 1882.

MR. WILLIAM M. ELIAS and Mrs. Ellis, of

Richmond, are at the Ebbit house on the way north on their wedding tour, and will re-main here several days visiting the many friends in Georgetown and this city of the bride, who is a daughter of the late President John Tyler. Mr. Eilis is a member of th